

FORT RILEY

Consumer Confidence Report – 2007 Covering Calendar Year – 2006



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that Fort Riley provided last year. Included are the details about where Fort Riley water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. Fort Riley is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually improve their water systems.

To learn more about Fort Riley drinking water, please attend Community Action Council meeting to be held March 21, 2007 at 9:30 to 11:30 am. The location will be the Riley Conference Center, Main Post, Building 446, Seitz Drive.

The Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2006 is posted on the Internet at www.riley.army.mil. From the Fort Riley web homepage, follow the link to Services, then Fort Riley Services and then to the Environmental page, which will have a link labeled "Quality of Tap Water Report". Clicking on this link will bring up the 2006 CCR. For more information please contact, DAVID P JONES, DPW – Environmental Division, IMNW-RLY-PWE, Bldg. 407 at 785-239-2630 or 785-239-8619.

Fort Riley water comes from 10 Ground Water Wells.

Fort Riley water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of Fort Riley source water. For results of the assessment, please contact Directorate of Public Works-Environmental Division or view on-line at: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer under going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before Fort Riley treats it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Fort Riley treats our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Fort Riley water system tests a minimum of 20 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2006. The state requires Fort Riley to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results for FORT RILEY

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/25/2005	0.36	0.044 - 0.36	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries;
CHROMIUM	1/25/2005	1.7	1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/24/2005	1.1	0.29 - 1.1	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE (AS N)	2/8/2006	2.2	0.11 - 2.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	1/25/2005	2.1	1.5 - 2.1	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	1/25/2005	0.28	0.28	NTU	1		Soil runoff

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2005 - 2007	0.058	0.0011 - 0.17	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2005 - 2007	3.9	1.2 - 5.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, INCLDNG RA & U, EXCLDNG RN	8/25/2004	10	4 - 10	pCi/l	15	0	
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	8/25/2004	1.4	1 - 1.4	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	8/25/2004	1.4	1 - 1.4	pCi/l	5	0	

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/25/2005	370	71 - 370	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	1/25/2005	80	37 - 80	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	1/25/2005	120	52 - 120	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY	1/25/2005	1100	500 - 1100	UMHOS/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	1/25/2005	0.59	0.39 - 0.59	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	1/25/2005	310	130 - 310	MG/L	400
IRON	1/25/2005	0.014	0.014	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	1/25/2005	27	10 - 27	MG/L	150
NICKEL	1/24/2005	0.0016	0.0014 - 0.0016	MG/L	0.1
PH	1/24/2005	8.6	7.7 - 8.6	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS	1/24/2005	0.81	0.066 - 0.81	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	1/24/2005	8.3	1.4 - 8.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	1/25/2005	21	13 - 21	MG/L	50
SODIUM	1/25/2005	97	44 - 97	MG/L	100
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	1/25/2005	600	300 - 600	MG/L	500
SULFATE	1/24/2005	97	22 - 97	MG/L	250
ZINC	1/25/2005	0.064	0.064	MG/L	5

During the 2006 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.